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Later a renewed specialization appeared in some parts of the state in the form of dairying and tobacco, but the wheat industry continued to decline.

The author unfortunately minimizes the effect of soil exhaustion, which every native of large sections of the state knows to be responsible to no small extent for the decline of the industry in those sections. It is for the same reason that some of the later crops such as oats, rye and potatoes are now declining in certain parts of the state. The effect of wheat bugs is likewise, but briefly mentioned, even though they are directly responsible for the practicable absence of wheat growing in many regions which formerly had a large wheat acreage. Aside from these errors the volume is comprehensive and is a contribution to economic history.

G. G. HUEBNER.

University of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Booker T. *The Story of the Negro.* 2 vols. Pp. xiii, 769.

Price, \$3.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Dr. Washington's writings are always characterized by his boundless faith in the future of his own race; by an enthusiasm which makes obstacles and difficulties but incentives to greater achievement. There is likewise a vein of humor whose richest nuggets are often stories at the expense of the white man. This makes his volumes altogether interesting and stimulating.

In "The Story of the Negro" the author seeks to recount the trials and development of the people in Africa and America. In no sense is it a formal history, but rather an interpretation of the Negro's life.

Beginning with his childish notions of Africa, the general situation there is sketched in broad outline with constant drawing of moral lessons. Then follows a description of conditions under slavery. We are told of the free Negro, of fugitive slaves, of Negro abolitionists and preachers, of early settlements in the North. The first volume ends with an account of the Negro's share in the Civil War.

The second volume contains discussions of such topics as reconstruction; the Negro as a workman and land owner; the rise of professional classes; crime; schools; secret societies; Negro communities and homes; Negro art; Negro women; social and missionary work. Some of the material has been published in magazines, but much is new. A large part is drawn directly from the author's own experience and is so effectively told that the men and women named receive as it were a personal introduction to the reader.

"Few people, black or white, realize that in the Negro race, as it exists to-day in America, we have representatives of nearly every stage of civilization, from that of the primitive African to the highest modern life and science have achieved. This fact is at once a result and an indication of the rapidity with which he has arisen." This rise Dr. Washington seeks to establish by repeated accounts of individuals and groups which have progressed.

"The Story of the Negro" is, therefore, a description of the achievements
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of Negroes, not a statement of the problems created by his presence in America. It is to be highly commended, particularly to all those, white or black, whose faith in the possibility of advance on the part of the Negroes needs to be strengthened.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Wilson, Woodrow. *Division and Reunion, 1829-1909.* Pp. xx, 389. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This is a new edition of a deservedly popular and widely used text-book, which was first published in 1893. The present edition differs from the original one chiefly by bringing the survey of events down to the present time. Some seventy pages of text have been added. This new matter has not been prepared by Dr. Wilson, but by his colleague, Professor Edward S. Corwin. Chapter XIII of the previous edition has been omitted, and two new chapters covering the period from 1877 to 1909 appear, one dealing with "Individual and Economic Changes," the other entitled "The United States as a World Power," treating of our foreign relations since 1898.

The introductory bibliography has been thoroughly revised, but unfortunately the scheme of revision did not include the text or the bibliographies of the first twelve chapters. Hence a few errors in statement of fact, pointed out by reviews when the work was first published, still appear, and references to the newer works have not been included in these bibliographies.

Professor Corwin should be congratulated for the very successful manner in which he has accomplished a difficult task. He has attained the high standard set by Dr. Wilson both as to scholarship and literary form. With a thorough insight into the tendencies of the period he has contributed a keen analysis and a clear and forcible presentation of the salient facts. His narrative is particularly fair and impartial without the suppression of judgment of men and events. He shows the dominating place that industrial and economic questions have attained in domestic affairs since 1877. This revision has enhanced the value of a text-book already recognized as the best of its kind for the period covered.

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